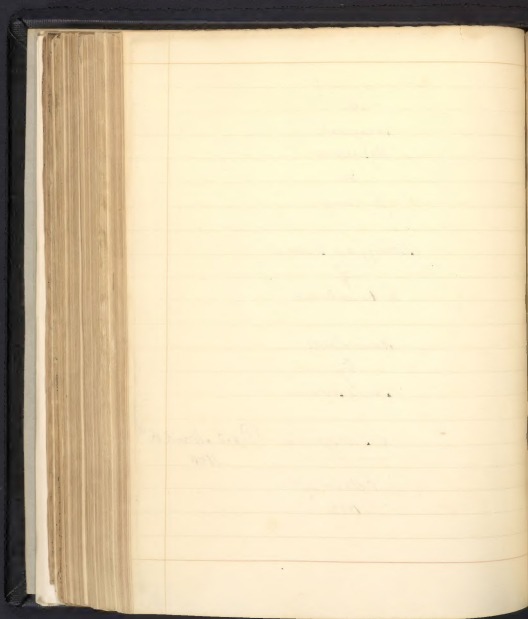


An
Inaugural
Dissertation
on
The Cause
Pathology and Treatment
of
The Disease termed
Hæmorrhoids
by
Sam'l Hepburn

of Pennsylvania
October 27th
1822

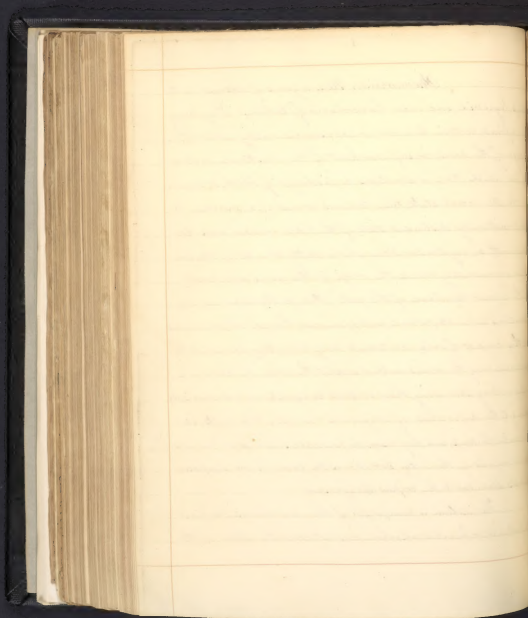
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Hæmorrhoids or *Piles*, a genus of disease in the class pyrexia and order hæmorrhagia of Cullen. They may be defined certain tumours, or exarascences arising about the verge of the anus, or inferior part of the intestinum rectum, from which there is sometimes a discharge of blood, or serum.

In the recent state, these tumours consist of a varicose, or preternaturally distended state of the hæmorrhoidal veins, covered with a very tender skin, which partly consists of the fine skin immediately round the verge of the anus, and partly of the inner membrane of the gut. These protuberances are sometimes separate, round, and prominent, though not unfrequently they consist of only one tumid ring, presenting, somewhat, the appearance of the anus pushed without the body. In chronic cases of long standing, their contents coagulate and become solid, owing to the deposition of coagulable lymph, their coats increase in thickness, and they resemble pendulous excrescent tumours in other parts of the body. Sometimes the tumours are composed of cells similar to the *corpus spongiosum*.

The rectum is composed of three membranes the first the external or peritoneal, which does not cover the whole of the

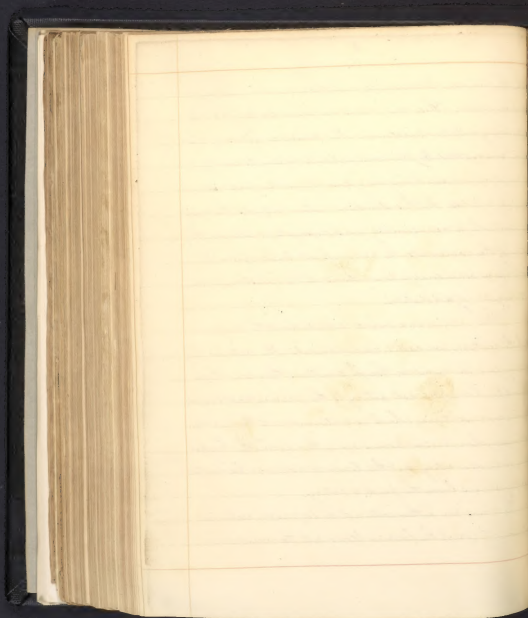


section, the middle, or muscular, and the internal lining or mucous membrane. These membranes are connected to each other by intervening cellular substance. The muscular fibres of this intestine always tend by their contraction to lessen its cavity, and the internal membrane being very lax, forms itself into numerous sacs, or folds. In this structure nature respects the use of the part, which occasionally gives passage to, or allows the retention of the excrement, the hardness and bulk of which might produce considerable lacerations of the intestine, were it not capable of dilatation.

The arteries and veins, distributed to the inferior part of the rectum, are called hæmorrhoidal. The arteries are generally two in number, though sometimes there are three.

The upper hæmorrhoidal artery is the principal branch of the lower-mesenteric, which is continued into the pelvis; the middle when present comes off either from the hypogastric, or pudic artery, and the lower or external hæmorrhoidal artery arises from the pudic artery.

The veins are either internal or superior, external or inferior. Of which the former flows into the mesenteric



branch, and afterwards into the vena porta; the latter empties into the internal iliac. All the blood vessels of this part, however, are very frequently connected with each other by anastomoses.

The protuberances constituting Hemorrhoids, have according to their situation &c, received various appellations by authors. Thus when situated at the verge of the anus, and protruding outwards, they are called External, and when above the sphincter ani and within the rectum, Internal Piles.

When they are accompanied by a discharge of blood, which happens most commonly upon the patient's going to stool, the disease is then known by the name of Bleeding Piles; but when unattended by any discharge it is called Hemorrhoides Coecæ, or Blind Piles. It is also termed Hemorrhoides Sævæ, or White Piles, when accompanied by a discharge of serum, which is sometimes very acrid and exceedingly painful to the patient.

Etiology. From the peculiar situation, and structure of the rectum, it is obvious that the veins distributed upon it are much more liable to become varicose, than those of any other part of the body. In consequence of the rectum being a deep

the first of these is the fact that the
 of the second is the fact that the
 of the third is the fact that the

the fourth is the fact that the
 of the fifth is the fact that the
 of the sixth is the fact that the

the seventh is the fact that the
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 of the fifteenth is the fact that the

dent part, and the blood having to ascend against its own gravity is assisted by the swelling of muscles, or from pressure of the surrounding parts, when in the muscles of the rectum contract, the lining membrane being relaxed and thrown into folds, the veins are left loose and fleshy, and their only security against being distended, depends entirely upon the strength of their own coats, which have not only to resist the weight of the column of blood they contain, but when there is any mechanical obstruction above, the balance of the circulation also. On the contrary, when the muscles of an extremity act, the coats of the veins are gently compressed, and the circulation of blood very much facilitated.

Hence it is laid down by authors, that whatever is capable of retarding the circulation of the blood in the haemorrhoidal vessels, may be regarded as one of the causes of this disease.

Persons who have a distended liver, as chronic inflammation of that organ, which retarding the progress of the blood in its passage through the vena porta, will of necessity have produced a turgescence in the branches emptying into it.

Costiveness, or the habit of sitting long at stool and straining hard, the use of hollow night stools, or as Dr. Keen has it



[illegible]

As acting through the medium of the system we may
also communicate with the current of "universal life." In doing
this, we are in the same position as the water of some community



[illegible]

Myrtlewood, the tree which grows in the
country of America. The bark is white and the
wood is white.





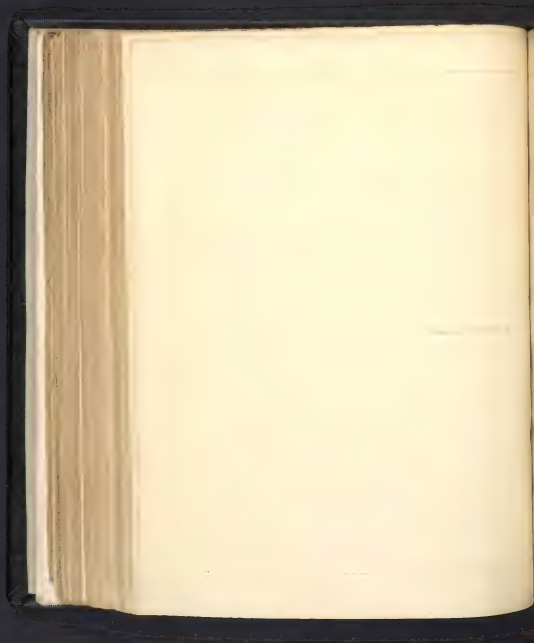
along and a dense of eight or ten more to the river
and a beautiful scene is made of the trees and vines.

The witness was taken, however, to not witness a case, nor
in some very small cases to witness a case, to witness
and to the presence of the witness in a direct discharge
of the witness from the witness.

Now the disease has continued in a short time
the system is much relaxed. The patient is
in a very low state, the same source, & the same
internal inconvenience, now adding much to the
sufferings of the patient.

Impatiens 2.

the same. The first was a small, dark, and
the second was a large, light-colored one. The third
was a small, dark one, and the fourth was a large, light-colored one. The fifth was a small, dark one, and the sixth was a large, light-colored one. The seventh was a small, dark one, and the eighth was a large, light-colored one. The ninth was a small, dark one, and the tenth was a large, light-colored one. The eleventh was a small, dark one, and the twelfth was a large, light-colored one. The thirteenth was a small, dark one, and the fourteenth was a large, light-colored one. The fifteenth was a small, dark one, and the sixteenth was a large, light-colored one. The seventeenth was a small, dark one, and the eighteenth was a large, light-colored one. The nineteenth was a small, dark one, and the twentieth was a large, light-colored one. The twenty-first was a small, dark one, and the twenty-second was a large, light-colored one. The twenty-third was a small, dark one, and the twenty-fourth was a large, light-colored one. The twenty-fifth was a small, dark one, and the twenty-sixth was a large, light-colored one. The twenty-seventh was a small, dark one, and the twenty-eighth was a large, light-colored one. The twenty-ninth was a small, dark one, and the thirtieth was a large, light-colored one. The thirty-first was a small, dark one, and the thirty-second was a large, light-colored one. The thirty-third was a small, dark one, and the thirty-fourth was a large, light-colored one. The thirty-fifth was a small, dark one, and the thirty-sixth was a large, light-colored one. The thirty-seventh was a small, dark one, and the thirty-eighth was a large, light-colored one. The thirty-ninth was a small, dark one, and the fortieth was a large, light-colored one. The forty-first was a small, dark one, and the forty-second was a large, light-colored one. The forty-third was a small, dark one, and the forty-fourth was a large, light-colored one. The forty-fifth was a small, dark one, and the forty-sixth was a large, light-colored one. The forty-seventh was a small, dark one, and the forty-eighth was a large, light-colored one. The forty-ninth was a small, dark one, and the fiftieth was a large, light-colored one. The fifty-first was a small, dark one, and the fifty-second was a large, light-colored one. The fifty-third was a small, dark one, and the fifty-fourth was a large, light-colored one. The fifty-fifth was a small, dark one, and the fifty-sixth was a large, light-colored one. The fifty-seventh was a small, dark one, and the fifty-eighth was a large, light-colored one. The fifty-ninth was a small, dark one, and the sixtieth was a large, light-colored one. The sixty-first was a small, dark one, and the sixty-second was a large, light-colored one. The sixty-third was a small, dark one, and the sixty-fourth was a large, light-colored one. The sixty-fifth was a small, dark one, and the sixty-sixth was a large, light-colored one. The sixty-seventh was a small, dark one, and the sixty-eighth was a large, light-colored one. The sixty-ninth was a small, dark one, and the seventieth was a large, light-colored one. The seventy-first was a small, dark one, and the seventy-second was a large, light-colored one. The seventy-third was a small, dark one, and the seventy-fourth was a large, light-colored one. The seventy-fifth was a small, dark one, and the seventy-sixth was a large, light-colored one. The seventy-seventh was a small, dark one, and the seventy-eighth was a large, light-colored one. The seventy-ninth was a small, dark one, and the eightieth was a large, light-colored one. The eighty-first was a small, dark one, and the eighty-second was a large, light-colored one. The eighty-third was a small, dark one, and the eighty-fourth was a large, light-colored one. The eighty-fifth was a small, dark one, and the eighty-sixth was a large, light-colored one. The eighty-seventh was a small, dark one, and the eighty-eighth was a large, light-colored one. The eighty-ninth was a small, dark one, and the ninetieth was a large, light-colored one. The ninety-first was a small, dark one, and the ninety-second was a large, light-colored one. The ninety-third was a small, dark one, and the ninety-fourth was a large, light-colored one. The ninety-fifth was a small, dark one, and the ninety-sixth was a large, light-colored one. The ninety-seventh was a small, dark one, and the ninety-eighth was a large, light-colored one. The ninety-ninth was a small, dark one, and the hundredth was a large, light-colored one.



and the injection of air into the veins of the arm, and the entire circulation to be in a perfect state.

A discharge of blood from the nose, which may be distinguished from the discharge of the hemorrhoids, being a general consequence of the retention of the blood when the patient goes to stool, and in the most violent, concerning the discharge, but it always precedes it a little. The blood which is not mixed with the fecal matter, and is scanty, this discharge is variable in quantity, and is a good omen, and an other some patients are cured.

This discharge, appearing to take place before the stool, is an allusion from the vessels over, pulling inwards, to the vessels underneath, sometimes the blood flows by a time, and is not mixed yet, while the patient is seated at stool, and yet the most minute examinations with a glass cannot detect any retention of coagulation of the blood, may however be caused by the change of position, and the blood be discharged in that way.

The most violent cases are cured by the same means, and by the same means, and by the same means, and by the same means.





in the human. The hemorrhoidal tumour is considered by them sometimes starting as a salutary effort of the constitution to wear off disease, though the medical literature, this on no other value attempts the eradication of one because too another, may prove injurious and sometimes even fatal.

In this instance we should perhaps be by adhering without some qualifications to either side of the question in dispute; both parties carry their opinions too far. The sympathy existing between the rectum and the heart & the lung is universal and very extensive. It has long attracted the attention of physicians. Even Hippocrates observes that often persons who are subject to it are never attacked with pleurisy, no pneumonia, like the hemorrhoidal disease occurs in persons it and in children. In adults it is a favorable symptom when a disposition of expectoration takes place in pulmonary patients. In children mudiness and in such cases the piles appearing is also a favorable symptom. If varices in the hemorrhoids are from attacks, rupture takes place or to increase the con-



fls. + sepals yellowish green; petals white, except green
near center, the inner 2 are also solid fls. white, arranged
in whorls of 6 and is valvate.

Even the exposed surface of the intestine is
frequently the seat of hemorrhage, the only internal cause
which suggests tetanus. Tetanic pulmonary disease is
also the cause of the former is often spontaneous and is caused by
the occurrence of fistulae, and again, but less commonly, the
tetanic disease causes the formation of fistulae and tetanus.

The following cases appear very strikingly to me in this
specimen. The first case occurred in the old house & the
wife a man of coarse born of habit, who was formerly
subject of pulmonary complaint, was about the middle of
the winter when he died suddenly of a rupture of the
arteries of the heart, from the disease being the same as
that from which he died.

The second race, which was run on the 10th of May, was a 1000 yard race. It was won by the city boys, who were 1000 yards ahead of the other boys at the time. The city boys were 1000 yards ahead of the other boys at the time.





begin. I think we are now in a position to see that the section is excited by action, not a mere passive effect. If the descent of the lungs is excited in its course by the spontaneous occurrence of tubercles, it is not more about weight, as we have seen, exciting a tubercle, similar to it, in the subsequent stage of the disease, than it is to what would be the effect of throwing blood from the haemorrhoidal vessels by leeches, in that particular stage of phthisis, when general thickening has become established, and local necroses.

The hypothetical connection between phthisis and the haemorrhoidal disease is not so clear as it seems. Larrey relates a very striking instance of this kind. A lady previous to puberty, had all the symptoms of pulmonary consumption. As soon as the menses were established, the symptoms disappeared, although she continued under physicians, and had perceived the existence of the disease. At the time of the suppression of the menstrual discharge, she was aged fully twenty, and it is not probable that she was cured, but at the time I write, the symptoms of phthisis were



again renewed. In truth, at this epoch the case exhibited
slow progress, and the thoracic affection, instead of
giving way. Between the age of 60, and 70, the same
indefinite discharge recurred and again returned the cough
and expectoration of phthisis she died!

The following case by Dr. Goodson exhibits another
example of the salutary effects of the iodine mineral source.
But there is reason to fear that an important error is in
the use of stramonium tincture. A man twenty five years
of age, married, two children, had, and then he commenced with
cough and severe pain between the shoulders, accompanied by
cough, and copious expectoration, and progressive emaciation,
debility, & other malady, cannot however trace to explain
etc. etc. and made, and the young man was considered to be
in a confirmed consumption. The attending physician had
previously received that the father of the patient had been
habitually intemperate, conceiving that the establishment of such
an affection might be derived from the same, and consequently
applied the iodine to the lungs. The effect was de-
fined and decided that it was as though the iodine was the



case was destroyed by a single blow. The case was so near
 as to become in a great degree established, he could not push it
 through, and retained in good health.

In some cases, the haemorrhoidal vessels are so
 numerous, or their vessels perfectly healthy, with a great
 disposition to dissolve if any, that not only can be misproprio-
 ety; and, indeed, it is done every day without the least
 with any bad consequences. We are not to be alarmed
 for, but the same practice will treat all these cases.

There are on record innumerable instances of the bad
 consequences attending the suppression of the urine, in in-
 fants, delicate persons, who were previously well disposed.

Thus, Scarpia relates a small child, in which the
 suppression was so violent, as to destroy it, of which
 the patient died in a few days. Various other authors
 have also been consulted, from this cause the urine or its
 retention, the length of their covering, the heat, the stench
 the pain, and sometimes, are often attended with inflam-
 mation, from impurities, from heat. But it is more
 agreeable with practice in children. The urine, as it





exists long, no predisposition to disease in the site exposed and especially should the discharge be so copious, as to threaten the health of the patient, we are not to neglect its mitigation by the lancet.

Treatment. First, the formation of a discharge in the scrotum of blood, pus, or even serous matter is frequently accompanied by a swelling so great as to endanger the life of the patient, and requiring the adoption of prompt measures in its treatment. The patient should be placed in a warm bed, the scrotum should be bathed with spirits of camphor, and the patient should be kept in a warm room, and the discharges should be removed by the position of the patient, and by the use of a catheter, or even by the use of a syringe. The patient should be kept in a warm room, and the discharges should be removed by the position of the patient, and by the use of a catheter, or even by the use of a syringe.

Secondly, the discharge is most commonly of a serous nature. The discharge is generally accompanied by a swelling of the scrotum, and is attended with a burning heat, dryness, and other distressing symptoms. The patient is more or less debilitated. The treatment should be directed to the removal of the discharge, and to the relief of the patient. The patient should be kept in a warm room, and the discharge should be removed by the position of the patient, and by the use of a catheter, or even by the use of a syringe.



See also, tried to the same & to be used in the section and in the middle the same size with no more in the section of the same of both & a section when the same is of course in the back and shoulders with the same distance in the upper extremities & a distance to the inside & each one may be employed. & would the discharge still continue we are next to consider more & have only to consider the discharges. In this way you & your large lamp has been used with a good effect introduced up the section. It is recommended to introduce a portion of sheep or pig's gut tied at one end into the section; into the other end pour water & immerse and water is low injected and thrown up with impurities from the prime and thus the same is the same as the same. The same is the distended with water retained in the section by the application of a T. bandage.

10. In the Eastern language is a double to, since we return
to Islam to a complete end in the way, we know that a thing
is by selling the volume with cold water is what we mean, we
mean a better thing, and to the satisfaction of our customers,
at the moment of parting is the conclusion of a conclusion



Sulphur sulphate. Time is the decelerating time. The patient
is to be kept gentle, and by some of the more drastic

These measures with the use of cold, acidulated water, sitz-bath,
warm enemata, tartar and water, castor oil & water, is the most likely way
with in general to induce sufficient to break the haemorrhage.

Haemorrhoids. *Coccy*. This is the most common haemorrhoid
first and is excruciatingly troublesome and dangerous to the pa-
tient. The pain arising from it in some instances is so severe
as to be mistaken for by every the diseases to which he
is a victim; and in its treatment the Physician is often
much perplexed, so I do not mean to indulge in it as
expectations. In some cases it is caused by a very violent
constipation, and the use of a purgative is the best
remedy. If the pulse is excited, it will be a good thing
to use some cold to cool the system in general.

The best way is to be opened by the administration of some mild
laxative, as the sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of iron or
water, in small doses. But in the treatment of the
most important case should always be to give upon the patient.

Such and descriptive cases are commonly referred to as











plaints: transition of temperature, and especially a sudden
 improvement of heat in cases of phlebotomy directed to the region
 of the tumourment and sitting in very cold or hot fluids. It
 is however.

I have now described the various conditions of matter as
 most elevated in the treatment of Haemorrhoids. They are all however
 contained in their effects, and it is not to be expected, the more
 that astuteness and the more calculation with both, will effect
 when the disease, the patient is given out as incurable, and is
 not compelled to submit to a surgical operation, as the case was
 of obtaining relief. My business, not to get in debt, for I am
 doing so the subject of a thesis was to recommend in its treatment
 a medicine not in common use among practitioners which I
 am inclined to believe, more certain and elevated in the case
 of the second disease, than any remedy that has been used.

Having been myself subject to the disease and once cured from ex-
 perience of the inefficiency of the medicines employed in its cure,
 I was induced to make trial of the Phytolacca Decurrens.

It took a course of the medicine twice a day, for 14 days, when
 the disease from this time I have never felt the necessity of



about two months when at a given time. The same would be
 more or less in the way of the 20's that are killing and very
 painful, particularly in walking & attempting to sit down the
 back and especially at a stool. It is a mixture of the two
 kinds and appears in the forepart of the back to a small
 feeling water. In the morning the same was taken and it was an
 effort without producing any sensible effect. The same was re-
 peated in the evening. In about an hour the pain was very much
 relieved, with in 10 minutes a hot steam bath was taken then a
 small amount of nausea. The same was repeated twice at
 intervals with the addition of an injection of 30j up to bedtime.

The effect was an entire relief from pain, and the same was re-
 peated in the evening. The second day the same was re-
 peated in the morning, and an injection at night. The result was
 that I have not since it is now about 18 months had the least
 occasion to employ the medicine in my own case.

This encouraged I determined to try it in others
 the earliest opportunity. In August 1821 the first case was
 Philip M. - had been for a long time afflicted with the
 Black Piles, producing a much pain and inconvenience in



could with difficulty comply with the duties of his office.

I gave him the Phytolacca with directions to take $\frac{zj}{3}$ three times a day by the mouth, and an injection, $\frac{zj}{3}$ at night and a Cataplasma to the part in cold water before going to bed. On the 12th day he was perfectly well. He stated to me two months afterwards that he had not been so long free from the disease for any period although he had employed a great many remedies during that time.

I saw him again last August when he had had no return of the disease, yet from the nature of his complaint a great deal of house exercise was unavoidable.

The case which next interested me, was about three weeks after the above in a young man of sedentary habits. He complained of one tumour situated not exactly round but inclined with a slight disfigure of the end of the penis to the left. The tumour he stated had existed for several months, though it had not been until lately; rather natural in the colour, & not a horizontal position was exposed and a saline cathartic given. Some relief being much disappointed, he came under the care of the Surgeon the following August as described in the preceding case. It was treated here as a mild operation, and required slight dressing.

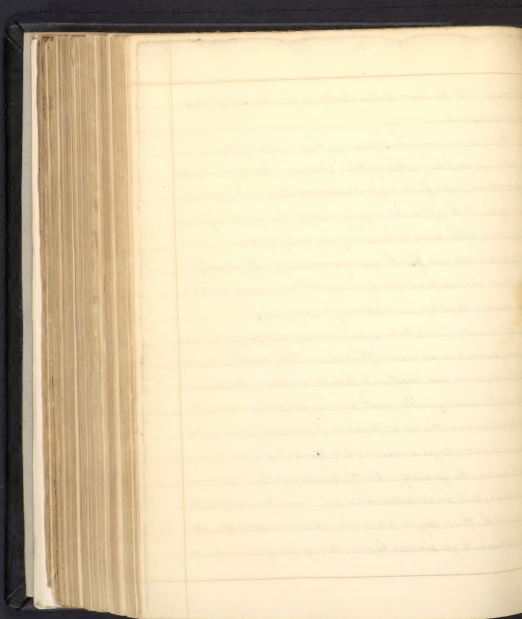


the stomach. The tumour subsided in a few days, and has not returned since.

The last case which I shall mention was that of Mrs L — aged 28 years, and the mother of three children. Her case was the internal blind piles, forming a considerable tumour, which projected without the sphincter on going to stool; pain intensely severe with sickness at the stomach, flatulency and want of appetite.

She had been attended for the last six months by a Physician of Philadelphia, who had prescribed for her all that is commonly resorted to in these cases, without, however, affording her any relief.

I first directed her to take a small dose of sulphur and calomel magnesia, as her bowels were at that time a little constipated; previous to this they had been kept in a soluble condition by the frequent use of laxatives. The next morning she commenced the use of *Phytolacca* in the usual manner. I soon found, however, that an ounce was too large a dose for her stomach to bear, and was obliged to reduce the quantity. On the second day the pain was much relieved, and her condition obviously improved, and on the morning of the third day, to make use of her own expression, she had not felt so well for six months, or been so long free from pain, as



since yesterday: she continued improving rapidly, and at the expiration of eight days left off the use of the medicine being entirely well.

In several other cases the medicine has been employed with equal success. In my knowledge it has never failed, but in one instance, and in this, there was every reason to suppose the hemorrhoidal affection to be accompanied with an occult fistula; the patient being a young Lady, I was not permitted to satisfy myself by an examination, as to the truth of the conjecture.

It is worthy of remark, that the medicine when administered internally frequently relieved the pain &c without producing any evacuation, or other sensible operation upon the system. The injection however adds much to its efficacy and should always be administered.

Of the value of this remedy in the disease under consideration, I have not been able to find mention made, except in that invaluable work, the American Dispensatory. To the indefatigable labour, and deep researches of its author, the Science of Medicine will ever remain justly indebted.

Should the disease, however, resist all our remedies, and the tumours remain, protruding at stool, producing inconvenience to

